

tee, which has jurisdiction over the veterans' health care system. He is a leader in the House Rural Health Care Caucus and is vice-chair of the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality.

ROY ROWLAND authored the Medicare antihassle bill and legislation to create the National AIDS Commission. He has helped to draft legislation to improve the delivery of rural health care.

I have also seen first hand, ROY's commitment to his own health. Virtually every morning that we are in Washington, ROY is in the House gym working out. I believe this personal dedication is translated to his work on national health care issues.

Mr. Speaker, the House is losing a rare combination in ROY ROWLAND, one that will be sorely missed as we debate health care and other important issues in the future.

HAITI

SPEECH OF

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1994

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I respect President Clinton as I have respected each of his predecessors in office going back to President Richard Nixon who was President when I entered the House of Representatives in 1971.

I believe that President Clinton was correct in his stance on the Federal budget last summer, and I voted for the 1993 budget bill. I thought he was right on the trade question, and I voted for his position on the North American Free-Trade Agreement. I thought he was correct on the crime issue, and I supported the crime bill, including the prevention provisions, at all stages starting at the Crime Subcommittee on which I sit.

But I believe the President is wrong in his policy toward Haiti. And I believe he should have sought congressional approval before deploying troops into Haiti.

I have studied all of the pending resolutions carefully, Mr. Speaker, and the one which provides the earliest and the best opportunity for the 104th Congress, which convenes in January, to debate and act on the question of the orderly disengagement of the United States from our occupation of Haiti and the question of the prompt and safe withdrawal of our troops back to the United States.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MICHEL] and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Last, Mr. Speaker, I wish to take this opportunity to address a few words to my colleagues since I will not be a Member of the 104th Congress. I wish to tell my colleagues how proud and honored and privileged I have been to sit in this assembly and to be part of the United States House of Representatives with them. I thank them for their friendship and their support, and I hope that our paths cross often in the years ahead. I love each and every one of you, and I ask God's blessings upon you.

SALUTING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH-AMERICAN CONGRESS

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the 50th anniversary of the Polish-American Congress [PAC]. Fifty years ago this past May, the PAC was formed as a constitutional assembly in my district of Buffalo, NY.

From its inception, the Polish-American Congress has demonstrated commitment and support for the sovereignty of Poland and Polish-American causes. The PAC worked tirelessly to help the Poles regain their freedom and to promote the cultural heritage and ties to the Polish-American community.

Formed toward the end of World War II, the PAC was a symbol of Polish-American commitment to the war effort against Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan and support for oppressed Poland. The PAC was therefore deeply disturbed by the terms of the Allied agreements of Poland and Eastern Europe. The Soviet takeover and communization of Eastern Europe laid the grounds for the unacceptable treatment of the people of Poland. The PAC united Polish-Americans and advanced efforts to help Communist-enslaved Eastern Europe.

PAC delegations documented conditions and treatment of Polish refugees and denounced them to the world. The PAC lobbied for the admission of 140,000 displaced Polish persons into the United States in 1947 and continued immigration efforts allowing thousands of new Polish emigres into the United States over the next 40 years allowing families to be reunited.

The PAC backed the creation of Radio Free Europe as a voice of truth for the people of Eastern Europe. PAC-advocated investigations of the Soviet regime and its security police found them responsible for the atrocity of Katyn Forest.

Major steps were made with the Helsinki Accords of 1974 which spelled out a set of human rights—political dissent, freedom of association, and emigration—for the peoples living under Communist rule in the USSR and Eastern Europe.

Support for the Solidarity Trade Union Movement, extraordinary efforts at fundraising and humanitarian aid initiatives provided the relief and materials necessary to help the Polish people during the economic and political crises which occurred during the marshal law years.

All of this incredible support and dedication lead to the triumphant moment in 1989 when Poland became the first Eastern European country to gain a non-Communist government in 40 years.

Besides helping to bring about change in Eastern Europe, members of the PAC serve as a cohesive force in the United States by celebrating their cultural heritage. The PAC is involved in such activities as recognizing important Polish historical figures and events and promoting cultural initiatives such as Polish-American Heritage Month, as observed each October.

Mr. Speaker, PAC delegates are gathering in Buffalo to celebrate the 50th anniversary.

PAC continues to be a strong voice for the Polish-American community and Poland itself.

I urge my colleagues to join me and salute their dedication to the cause of freedom and human rights and offer the PAC as an example of the spirit of democracy.

The Polish-American Congress is one of the most important and effective organizations of its kind. I am very proud to be able to represent the congressional district where the PAC was born and recognize the PAC here on the floor of the House of Representatives.

THE URUGUAY ROUND AGREEMENTS ACT

HON. WILLIAM J. HUGHES

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 6, 1994

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule on H.R. 5110, the Uruguay Round Agreements Act, a bill to approve and implement the Uruguay round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT]. The Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, which I chair, held hearings in August of this year, on the intellectual property component of GATT.

While I was disappointed that our negotiators were not able to eliminate some of the more blatantly discriminatory practices of European trading partners, especially those directed toward United States motion pictures, we should not overlook the significant gains made in the GATT/TRIP's text. The 123 signatories of GATT are now obligated to grant a high level of protection to intellectual property, an obligation that should assist U.S. patent and copyright owners in their worldwide fight for protection.

Piracy costs U.S. copyright owners hundreds of millions of dollars a year in revenue, revenue that would otherwise be spent in creating new works and new jobs in the United States, revenue which would reduce our foreign balance of payments.

H.R. 5110 contains a number of changes to U.S. copyright and patent laws, which I would like to explain.

COPYRIGHT

Computer software rental—H.R. 5110 repeals the sunset in the Computer Software Rental Amendments Act of 1990, scheduled to expire in October 1997. The repeal does not make any substantive changes in section 109 of the Copyright Act.

Bootlegging of live musical performances—H.R. 5110 also contains Federal antibootlegging provisions in order to comply with article 14(1) of the GATT agreement. In new chapter 11 of title 17, United States Code, a civil cause of action is provided to performers to prohibit the unauthorized fixation of their live musical performances. The remedies available are those under chapter 5 of title 17. The right is granted to "the performer or performers." This means that where there are multiple performers, permission to fix the live musical performance must be obtained from each and every performer.

Of course, normal agency principles apply, so that if the performers have authorized an agent to grant permission, that agent may do so. This no doubt will be important in large ensembles, such as orchestras, since the work-

most patents would receive a term over 1½ years longer than the 17 years presently received.

Even for the more complex and difficult patent applications, such as biotechnology applications, the PTO is able to complete patent applications in less than 3 years. A General Accounting Office report on biotechnology patent pendency issued in September 1990, factored in the original application date to calculate pendency at the PTO from that date. The factor added approximately 9 months to the PTO pendency time which would mean that average pendency for biotechnology applications would be about 29.5 months. This means that even for biotechnology patents the term of protection will be longer.

The present system encourages applicants to deliberately delay the processing of patent applications by permitting the filing of unlimited continuations and changes to an original application. Such permissive delays under the present system frustrate the goal of bringing innovation to the American public on a timely basis.

The proposed changes in H.R. 5110 recognize that there will be delays beyond the control of the patent applicant as well as a need to develop the application. The legislation compensates for these potential delays in several different ways.

First, a provisional application is provided for the first time. The legislation allows for the filing of an application up to 1 full year before a complete application is filed. It will be a simple, low cost application. The year will not be counted against the 20-year patent term. Additional development and research can occur during this year as well as the search for investment capital.

Second, extensions of the patent term, for eligible patent holders, are included in the legislation. Delays caused by interference proceedings, secrecy orders, and appellate review by the board of patent appeals and interferences of Federal court may permit an extension of the patent term for up to 5 years.

Third, limited reexamination of pending applications is required. Applicants with patent applications that have been pending for a certain period of time will be guaranteed the right to submit additional information for review instead of a new application after final rejection, as required under present practice, to ensure that the PTO has considered all relevant materials in making its decision.

H.R. 5110 and the implementation of GATT will provide benefits to American patent owners and provide much greater protection abroad than that presently enjoyed by American inventors and industry. H.R. 5110 is in the public interest and provides better patent policy for the country.

ATTACK-DOG JOURNALISM

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 7, 1994

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, it has often been said, and rightly so, that if a man loses his good name he loses everything. And with the advent of attack-dog journalism it has become harder and harder for those of us in public office to defend our good names and

reputations. When accusations are made they are front page news. When those accusations turn out to be false, the corrections—if you get one that is—will be tucked away deep in the bowels of some obscure section that nobody reads. As former Secretary of Labor Ray Donovan said after being acquitted on bogus charges, "Where do I go to get my good name back?"

I remember when terrorism specialist Steve Emerson totally demolished, beyond a shadow of a doubt, Time magazine's outrageous story on the now infamous phony October Surprise conspiracy theory. Emerson proved that Time had been shamelessly used by agent provocateurs and con artists. Yet, incredibly, Time stuck by its story. When a major news magazine refuses to admit its most obvious and blatant errors, something is drastically wrong. But it is a perfect example of how difficult it is to get satisfaction from the media.

I have certainly had my troubles with the Los Angeles Times over the years. It seems they simply cannot get over the fact that the people of central Orange County would want to be represented by a conservative, and they have done their best over the years to see me defeated, all to no avail. During that time the L.A. Times has written many stories about me. For the most part they have been somewhat fair, though many have been biased. But in a certain few cases they have exhibited a reckless disregard for the truth and have distorted facts to conform to their biased notion of who BOB DORNAN is. Tonight, I want to take some time to set the record straight on three falsehoods that the L.A. Times continually perpetuates. For the sake of my honor and my good name.

Recently, I was explaining to an L.A. Times reporter who was writing a short political piece on me, why I have always been leery of speaking with L.A. Times reporters during in all of my eight previous House races. Now in race number nine I am on my guard again. I have never really had a skilled, focused, mature and competitive Democratic opponent. So young L.A. Times reporters take it upon themselves every election year to go after me, and close up the point spread in my re-elections. The result? Times articles on me always become the number one weapon used by my opponents in their campaign literature and phone banks. Every even numbered year I ask the L.A. Times reporters, "Why? Did God designate you and the L.A. Times to attempt to take me down? To defeat me? To end my political career?"

I advised Times editors on the House floor during special orders that I was going to correct some major distortions and lies they have printed in the past before they repeat them again this October. There is an article from October 10, 1992 that contains several lies about BOB DORNAN. The Times prints quotes from my opponents that are not true, adds quotes that are untruthful, hearsay statements from people I've never met, and then rolls these lies over every 2 years into a running negative profile that makes me so unbelievable, colorful, and flamboyant that Gen. George S. Patton, dead or alive, could not match the image the L.A. Times has created of me.

Three of the most outrageous lies were repeated in a short profile feature done 3 weeks before the election of 1992. I am now going to try to correct the lies contained therein once

and for all. They spring from the 1980 general election, the 1982 primary, and the 1986 general election. I now publicly ask the L.A. Times if they are going to continue to perpetuate these three vicious untruths in the closing days of the 1994 elections.

Eric Bailey and Bob Stewart wrote an October 18, 1992 so-called biographical update on me. After the election I pointed out to them the major gross lies. They promised that they would correct them. Bob Stewart moved on, so he cannot correct them. But Eric Bailey can and should ask his editors to correct the historical record.

Eric, please heed and hear my words. Lie number one is from my third congressional campaign in 1980. Here are the exact words out of the October 1992 L.A. Times: "During his 1980 battle for his old Santa Monica-area district against Carey Peck," (Peck seemed to disappear off the face of the Earth the next year) "son of actor Gregory Peck, it took a Justice Department investigation to clear the challenger" (Peck) "of Dorman's allegations that Peck accepted \$13,000 in illegal cash campaign donations from James H. Dennis, a convicted felon serving time in an Alabama Federal prison for fraud. Dennis said he agreed to make the accusations when Dorman visited him in prison and promised to get the felon better prison status. Dorman denied that any deal existed."

A vicious, foul untrue story, I have never to this day 14 years later corrected this garbage on the House floor. I should have years ago. I will now.

First, young Carey Peck, son of Gregory, did take 13 sequentially numbered, \$1,000, illegal donations written to him from "dead people, and 3- and 4-year-old children." Gregory Peck, the Academy Award winning actor, and I say this sincerely, probably unknowingly brought an envelope from Alabama to L.A. with this dirty, \$13,000 worth of phony cashiers checks using the names of children and dead people inside and gave it to his son. I charitably assume he did not open the envelope. The checks all originated in Alabama. Then-Senator Alan Cranston, who I also think was unwitting in all this, had asked Gregory Peck to come to Alabama to help a young Senator named Donald Stewart who was appointed after the death of Senator James Allen. James Dennis sent this dirty money to young Carey as a favor to Gregory Peck for coming to Alabama. This James Dennis had embezzled \$1½ million from people in the State of California. I went to visit him in an Alabama prison to get at the root of the \$13,000 of dirty money that the Carey Peck campaign took in 1978. I took with me my wife, my lawyer, the U.S. attorney from southern Alabama, and an FBI agent from their Alabama office. We all met in the warden's conference room at Talladega Prison to get to the bottom of this scandal. The warden stayed throughout the meeting.

James Dennis told us everything about political corruption in Alabama. He never asked me for special treatment and I never gave any to him. How could I? A month later his brother was involved in a fatal car crash. As he lingered near death, I was in Israel on a Narcotics Committee investigation trip at the time, Dennis called my staff from prison to ask if they could help him to visit his dying but conscious brother in the hospital. Prison officials said there was nothing my staff could do to